

Mexico.

There was exuberant laudation of the Mexican republic in the speeches at the banquet in honor of Senor Romero last Wodnesday evening. The host of the evening spoke of the recent progress of Mexico in civilization and prosperity. He declared that her fields, forests, and mines are producing in abundance; that her industries are multiplying and profitable; that, while her treasury was bankrupt a few years ago, it now has an annual income of over \$100,000,000; that she is a favorite country for investors, and is receiving vast amounts of capital from abroad; that, while she had less than 800 miles of railroad in 1876, she has now nearly 5.000 miles; and that she will yet stand in the front rank of the civilized nations of the world. He lauded President DIAN as nation maker worthy of renown.

Sefor Romeno dwelt mainly upon the relations between Mexico and the United States, two neighboring powers which should always enjoy mutual friendship He maintained that the trade between them. which has increased rapidly in recent years. ought to be greatly enlarged; he showed that the railroad and telegraph lines of each of them intermingle so as to make both of them practically one country for commercial purposes; and he spoke pleasantly of the growth of social intercourse between the Mexican and American people.

The host and guest were not exchanging empty compliments in speaking thus of Mayloo and the United States: they spoke the language of business and amity.

It gives us pleasure to corroborate al that was said in praise of Mexican progress within recent years. Mexico has done well and is doing well under the peaceful, intolligent, and energetic administration of President Plaz. May she advance steadily It also gives us pleasure to corroborate what was said in regard to the mutual good will of the American and Mexican people There are not any two other contiguous nations in the world that maintain as amicable relations as those that exist be tween Mexico and the United States.

We trust that these relations will conbe benefited by each other's prosperity.

A Quarter of an Hour with Godkin. We observe that the editor of the Even ing Post labors under a curious misappre hension as to who is prosecutor and who is defendant in the little matter of business which we have with him at present. He

arises in the dock to remark:

"THE SIZE, in its championship of ROCH and First-parance, attempted to relieve those two exponents of Faminiary methods from the responsibility for this marked association of the liquor traffic with the public schools by placing the blame upon their predecessors in office. While is as admitted that the Boards of Excise that preceded the present one may be beid to blame for the establishment in the first instance of many of the saloons that make tip the cordens around the acbools, the fact is now esbeyond question that the existing Board which came into office under appointment by Nayor Grant on May 4, 1869, is more blameworthy than any of its predecesors. It is apparent that Mears. Kors and Franciscon have never made any pretence of even moderate observance of the rule of the Board which makes unlawful the issuance of Beenses for places in the 'immediate vicinity' of schools."

. It may be difficult for the editor of the Ecening Post to understand that THE SUN'S interest centres upon him and his methods and performances rather than upon the Commissioners whom he is attacking. We have no doubt that Mr. Koon and Mr. Firz-PATRICK and Mayor GRANT are able to take care of themselves, at the proper time and in the proper way, should occasion arise. As for ourselves, this excise case is only an incident in an extended series of studies which we have been making for several years past in the motives, methods, and expedients of Mugwump journalism, as exemplified in the practice of its most distinguished professor. We find rich matemendacity. In fact, he is so wildly extravagant in his charges, so wide of the easily ascertained truth in his pretended state ments of fact, and so astonishingly rockless of the inevitable prompt exposure, that we should be inclined to believe that some outsider was imposing upon the editor of the Evening Post, did not the animus ho displays against Tammany Hall, and our own previous experience with him in similar matters, notably his celebrated charge shout the aqueduct stoal of \$10,000,000, forhid that charitable supposition.

Therefore you may remain standing in the dock, Impudentissimus, and we will do our bost to make your Mugwump friends ashamed of you.

You began by editorially accusing these two Commissioners of Excise, and through them Mayor GHANT, the present municipal Government, and Tammany Hall, of systematic violation of law and brutal indifference to the interests of public morality in planting saloons around the public schools and the churches. You even intimated that Mr. Koon and Mr. Fresparates.-for in all of your pretended "disclosures" and "revtions" you never mention Commissioner MEARIN, who does not happen to be a memher of Tammany-preferred in locating a new drinking place to put it where it would do most to corrupt and demoralize the school children of the town.

In support of your amazing charges against Mr. Koon and Mr. Frezpatrick. you misrepresented the law governing the setion of the Excise Board. You led your readers to believe that there existed some statutory provision prohibiting the Board from granting licenses to places in the "immediate vicinity" of a school, church, or charitable institution. You concealed as adroitly as you could and as far as you dared, the truth that this "immediate vicinity" provision was nothing more than a rule of the Board itself, voluntarily adopted as defining its own free intentions and selflimiting the discretion conferred upon it by the actual laws of the State; in other words you persistently concealed the fact that even if Commissioner Koon and Com-missioner FITZPATRICK had, as you represented, established cordons of drinking places around the public schools, locating, if you please, a saloon ach side of every schoolhouse, the Board uld have violated no law, but morely have ignored a rule of its own making, which at any time it might formally rescind. The et of this intentional confusion of terms by which "rule" and "law" were used in terchangeably, has been to deceive many people. Hero, for instance, headed a journal as the Boston Herald comteeting the location of saloons "nearer to the schoolhouses than the law allows;" and you accept and reprint the compliment without a blush, and, of course, without the slightest movement to correct the radical

misapprehension on which it rests. Having established a bogus law as the basis for your express charge of crim-

Board of Excise, you next proceeded to the manufacture of fraudulent evidence. Day after day you printed maps purporting to show the plague spots around the schools as established by the Commissioners whom you were editorially denouncing as brutes and criminals. At this stage we took you in hand, Impudentissimus. We ascertained the dates of the licenses for which you were holding the two Tammany members of the present Board responsible, as the original locators of the saloons in question. This in quiry developed the somewhat important fact that in an overwhelming majority of the cases specified. Mr. Koon and Mr. FITZPATRICK had no more to do with the location of the saloons than you had yourself. Out of one batch of eightyone saloons, for which you held these Com missioners responsible, and on which you rested your libellous charges against them. not less than seventy-six, or all but five, were licensed before the appointment of Mr. Koch and Mr. FITZPATRICK by Mayor GRANT: and to revoke or withhold these licenses, in the absence of evidence showing riolation of the Excise laws, or bad charac ter of the persons holding the licenses would subject the Board to mandamus from the nearest court of record.

The exposure of your trick of map making and your wholesale suppression of the dates of the licenses which you specified in support of your editorial charges against the Com missioners, knocked your whole case flat. It destroyed the entire fabric of fraudulent vidence which you had been ingeniously and laboriously rearing for about a fort night. No reader of the Post, however hos tile to Tammany Hall, and however inclined to believe in your humbug solicitude for the school children, was so dull as not to see the bearing of this disclosure of your methods. You admit it yourself, as squarely as you ever admit any piece of journalistic dishonesty in which you are caught, in the passage quoted at the beginning of this article Abandoning all that you had alleged, in the way of proof up to the time in question, you now calmly proceed to a new series of "disclosures" and "revelations" on an entirely different plan from those which have been demolished. Your perseverance in this re spect would remind us of the ant, when its hill is kicked over, if your motive were as respectable as that insect's.

Your second series, Impudentissimus, is as fraudulent as was the other. Following you patiently into details, and scrutinizing your pretended lists of new saloons licensed since May 4, 1859, when the present Commissioners took office, we are more and more astonished at the recklessness of your mendacity. It is not easy to deal with so shifty and irresponsible a character, but we shall not give you up just yet.

The Evening Post is now publishing or very possible opportunity the statement that the present Board of Excise has granted not less than 2,067 new licenses since it came into existence, and that a very large percentage, fifty or sixty per cent. at least of this enormous accession to the liquor power, has been distributed by the votes of Mr. Koch and Mr. FITZPATRICK in the "immediate vicinity" of public schools. It does not publish, and probably dares not to publish, the fact that the total of licensed places in New York at the present time is 247 less than when this Board began its duties. Instead of increasing the number of licenses in proportion to the growth of the city's population since May 4, 1889, the 'Tammany Commissioners' attacked by the Post decreased it to that very considerable extent.

From day to day the Post is printing list of licenses granted by the present Board, and alleged by the Post to be "unlawfully near the schools. Its first batch of 250 new licenses pretended to show 100 saloons in the 'immediate vicinity" of some educations institution. Its second batch of 180 licenses contained 100 cases pronounced objectionsble in that respect. In a third batch of 143 new licenses it pretends to discover 181 violations of law by Mr. Koon and Mr. Frrs PATRICK. It is this third list, printed on Saturday last, which we have subjected to the test of a careful and somewhat tir examination.

We find that instead of specifying the 181 objectionable places which it pretends to have found in an examination of 148 new licenses, its list alleges only 100. But this list of 100 really contains only 79 items; for not less than 17 places are duplicated, being made to do duty twice, while two places are used thrice to swell the exhibit. Furthermore, the Post's dishonest statistician lumps as "saloons" and "barrooms" every place licensed, whatever the class and character of its license. According to the method which it has adopted, the establishment of ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, for example, at Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, holding a grocery license for sale by the bottle and in quantities, not to be drunk on the premises, would figure as a saloon menacing the morals of the pupils of the Charlier Institute on Fiftypinth street; the students of music in Mr. CARNEGE'S building at Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue; the Grammar School No. 69 in Fifty-fourth street, midwabetween the Sixth and Seventh avenues: the Workingman's School in the same street, and several other institutions of learning. The sphere of the evil influence of ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S license would extend eastward to Fifth avenue, northward to the Central Park, westward almost to Seventh avenue, and southward nearly to Fiftythird street. More than this, Mosers. ACRES, MERHALL & CONDIT'S grocery store would figure in the Post's statistics not as one saloon, but as four or more, constituting for mathematical purposes a distinct saloon for every one of the schools within

six hundred feet of it. For the Post assumes as the basis of all of its charges that anywhere within a radius of six hundred feet is within the "immediate vicinity." There is absolutely no authority for this impudent construction of the Board's voluntarily adopted rule, except such as is furnished by the Post's own desire to make a deceptive exhibit with which to discredit Tammany Hall. The effect of the authoritative adoption of the Post's construction of "immediate vicinity" would be surprising. In some parts of the town it would do away with the license system established by the laws of the State. and set up instead prohibition, as absolute

as ever Gen. NEAL Dow dreamed of. Take, for instance, the map of the extensive and densely populated region on the east side of the Bowery, from New Chambers street all the way up to Rivington. and reaching as far back as Clinton street. and to the East River between James slip and Rutgers slip. Draw around each school and church a circle with six hundred feet of radius. The circles of prohibition interlock and practically cover the whole territory. There are 103,200 lineal feet, or about twenty miles of street front, in this region, covered by plate 5 in E. Robinson's atlas. Only 9,540 feet, or less than two miles out of the twenty, escape the Post's circles of prohibition. Most of this exempted territory, where the laws of New York and not those of Maine would still operate, is in

the streets directly upon the river front, or near it. Along the cast side of the New Bowery and the Bowery, from New Cham bers street up to Rivington, there are only 240 feet where the Excise Board, according to the Post's construction of what is "law ful," could grant a license of any sort. At Chrystie street and Grand, at the Bowery and Bayard, and at East Broadway and Clinton, there are little regions containing respectively 730, 600, and 850 feet of stree front, where saloons, restaurants, or gro ceries might exist. But 93,660 out of th 103,200 feet, more than eighteen miles out of the twenty miles of street front in this sec tion of the town, would be prohibition territory, with the New York system of leense no longer in force. The same stat of affairs would exist in every part of the metropolis in a greater or less degree.

We have entered into these interesting calculations to show clearly the character of the Post's assumption as to what consti tutes "Immediate vicinity." Now let us see how it applies its utterly unwarranted and ridiculous assumption.

Its method in discovering saloons in the immediate vicinity of a school is to take ROBINSON'S atlas and measure six hundred feet across streets, over intervening build ings and solid blocks of buildings, from the nearest point of the structure in which the saloon, restaurant, or grocery store is located to the nearest point of the school building. If the distance by the map is six hundred feet or less, the saloon, restaurant, or grocery in question is set down in its list as menacing the school in question, irrespective of the true topographical relations of the two places. We regret to say that even in pursuing this simple and convenient method of making a case, the Eccuing Post is astonishingly dishonest in its meas urements. The figures of distances alleged in its lists, so far as we have attempted to verify them, are utterly untrustworthy In nearly forty instances out of a possible one hundred it helps along its case by understating the actual distance, and this by understatements varying from ten feet to twenty-five hundred.

The dishonesty of its measurements is not less marked than the disingenuousness of its method of measurement. The reasonabl way to ascertain the distance from a schoolhouse to a saloon, as establishing proximity for practical purposes, is to measure the nearest route by sidewalk from the forme to the latter, and not through solid buildings and blocks of buildings that intervene To assert, for example, that the res taurant in the basement of the Pres cott House, on the west side of Broadway at Spring street, menaces the morals of the Marion Street Grammar School merely because the nearest part of the Prescott House is 500 feet from the near est part of the school building, by a line measured across Broadway, through four solid buildings, across Crosby street, through three more solid buildings, and then across Marion street, would seem to be the culmination of absurdity. Yet that is what the Post does, and it is a fair sample of a great part of its reckonings. The nearest distance by sidewalk from the Marion street school to the restaurant under the Prescott House is 830 feet; and even if the latter establishment were a menace and a danger to any public school, it is practically as remote from the Marion street school a it is from Mr. GODKIN's office at Fulton street and Broadway.

We have gone through this pretended list of 100 saloons, or actual list of 79 licensed places of the various classes, which the Post offers in support of its charges, with growing disgust at the impudence of our unscrupt lous Mugwump contemporary. We do not se how it can impose on anybody who will take the trouble to investigate personally half a dozen specified cases chosen at random Here, for example, is the first school offered by the Post in evidence, as threatened by six "saloons" in the "Immediate vicinity:

116 Henry street 158 Madison street..175 156 East Broadway.425 86-88 Henry street .. 400 215 Mott stre

The place at 85 Monroe street, instead of being 200 feet from the schoolhouse, by the Post's own method of measurement, is 810 feet away, through two solid blocks and e street. The Post has lied 50 feet to bring the license a little nearer the schoolhouse. The nearest approach from the school to the place at 85 Monroe, in default of wings or a balloon, is down Henry to Pike, around one corner, along Pike two blocks to Monroe, around another corner, and up Monroe. The distance is 650 feet, instead of 200, as stated by the Post.

The place at 158 Madison, measured through intervening buildings from rear of school to nearest corner of the saloon, is 185 feet. It is nearly 400 feet away, around two corners, and shut off from the school by many intervening walls.

The place at 156 East Broadway is two streets away, with a solid city block intervening; it can be reached from the school by way of Rutgers street in 740 feet or by way of Pike street in 850

The place at 85-88 Henry street is on the same side of that street as the schoolhouse but 400 feet away, across one street and at the end of the next block.

The place at 215 Mott street, stated by the Post as distant 300 feet, is, in fact, 2,890 feet, or considerably over half a mile away, measured by the air line method. Anybody who travels all the way to 215 Mott stree to ascertain how very threatening must be the saloon which exercises its evil influence upon Grammar School No. 2 at such long range will bring up in front of a little shop where a thrifty Italian gentleman sell meats and groceries and keeps a few bottles of Italian and Californian wines in stock for his customers to buy and carry home. The place at 215 Mott holds a gro

cery license only. The place at 23 Canal is barely touched by the Post's radius of 800 feet. It is separated from the school by two streets and two solid blocks of buildings. The nearest distance from the school to the saloon by sidewalk is 850 feet.

We might continue this process of examination with similar results throughout the Post's entire list of 79 Hoensed places of all classes, fraudulently represented as "100 saloons." We do not think any one who has followed us thus far will exact this laborious task. Life is too short, and the time of our readers is too valuable to convict a malicious and industrious liar otherwise than by sample. A few more than ordinarily impudent cases in the remainder of the list will serve.

The alleged saloon at 247 Stanton street. set down as menacing Grammar School No. 4. on Rivington street, at a distance of 589 feet, is 610 feet distant by air line, through three solid blocks and across three streets. The Post has lied 30 feet to bring it within the radius. By sidewalk it is 910 feet from the schoolhouse it is said to menace. But

there is no saloon there, and no license. The alleged saloon at 215 Mott street, sald to menace Grammar School 5, at a distance of 50 feet, or just across the street, is the innocent Italian grocery already referred to as threatening likewise the Henry street

The place at 252 Elizabeth street, menac ing this same school at an alleged distance of 290 feet, is really 610 feet away by the nearest line. Here the Post has lied 820 feet to bring a license within its radius. The actual distance from this school to this place by sidewalk is 860 feet.

The place at 37 Bowery, said by the Pos to have been established by Mr. Koch and Mr. FITZPATRICK with brutal indifference to the interests of Grammar School No. 7, on Chrystie street, at a distance of 575 feet, is 790 feet away by the nearest route.

Thus far by way of illustration. Now to summarize the results of our examination of the Post's pretended investigation of these 79 licenses, made in its list to do duty as 100 "saloons," all in the "immediate vicinity" of the public schools.

Four are represented as being 600 feet distant. The actual distances, by the nearest practicable method of approach, are respectively 850, 880, 850, and 680 feet.

Twelve are represented as from 550 to 600 feet distant. The actual distances, by the honest method of measurement, vary in these twelve cases from 535 to 910, seven of the twelve being over 800 feet, and all but two of the twelve over 700 feet. The average distance of the twelve places by the nearest way of approach to the schools alleged to be menaced is 773 feet.

Four are represented as being from 500 to 550 feet distant. The true distances of these four places, correcting the Post's fraudu lent measurements, are, respectively, 625 710, 820, and 1,000 feet.

Thirty places are represented as distant from 400 to 500 feet. The true distances, for everybody but the Evening Post, vary from 400 to 975 feet. In all but two of the thirty cases the licensed place is on a different street, around one or two corners, and re moved from all offensive juxtaposition with the schools by intervening blocks of build ings. In each of the two cases where the licensed place is on the same street as the school supposed to be affected, it is 400 feet away and on the next block, or the next but one. In twenty of the thirty cases the distance is over 600 feet, and the average dis tance of the thirty places is 644 feet.

Fourteen places are represented as being at distances of from 300 to 400 feet. The true distances by sidewalk from nearest point of schoolhouse to nearest point of alleged saloon vary in these fourteen cases from 300 to 2,890 feet. All but two cases are on different streets, away from the schools The exceptions are places on Eighth avenue corners, the schools being on cross streets Seven of the fourteen places are more than 600 feet removed: ten are 500 feet or more The average distance of the fourteen places from the schools concerned is 706 feet; bu this average is considerably increased by the case where the Post has reckoned an Italian grocery as a saloon threatening a school more than half a mile away.

Twenty-four places are exhibited as from 200 to 300 feet distant. The true distances by shortest way of approach, vary from 230 to 1,040 feet. Some of the worst instances of misrepresentation appear in this class, as, for example, in the case of Gramma School No. 59, in East Fifty-seventh street The Post measures across two solid blocks to East Fifty-fifth street to the tap-room of large brewery, making it threaten the school at the distance of 260 feet, when in fact it can be reached from the school only by a walk of more than 1,000 feet. The average distance of the twenty-four places front the schools concerned is 435 feet.

This disposes of eighty-eight per cent. of the licensed places specified by the Post in the specimen list which we have analyzed. Next we find eight places set down as distant from the school between 100 and 200 feet, and four places where the distance is stated at less than 100 feet. These twelve cases constitute the only reasonable ground r criticism of the action of the C sloners in the list under examination. The rest is padding, much of it ridiculous in the extreme. Here are the twelve cases which on the face of the Post's showing, alone seem to afford some little support to its extravagant accusations:

Distance. Dista 413 East Houston 110 Sheriff 158 Madison ... 175 175 150101 Bayard 13 Suffolk 819 West 47th 835 West 47th 11 Varick......13 North Moore 74 Hester..... 30 Allen The licensed place at 413 East Houston

is 325 feet away, and around the corner, shut off from the school by a solid block of buildings. It is not a saloon. It is a dining room of respectable appearance.

The place at 158 Madison is a corner saloon. It is 400 feet from the nearest point of the school building by any route that does not involve the penetration of many brick walls, and is around two corners. The place at 59 Bayard is also a saloon around a corner, and 825 feet away.

The place at 118 Columbia is a saloon and shop for the sale of bottled wines, under Columbia Hall. It is on a different block secluded from the school by two corners. ecross a street, and 230 feet away.

The place at 247 Stanton, accurately measured by the Post as 160 feet from the schoolhouse, is not a saloon. It formerly had a class 4, or grocer's license, but the same was transferred last summer, and 247 Stanton is not now licensed.

The place at 53 Mulberry is a saloon exactly at the "Bend," not 150, but 850 feet from the school on Bayard street. The place at 19 Suffolk, measured by the

Post as 150 feet distant from the Norfolk street school, is 450 feet away by the nearest approach. There is no saloon there. Numer 13 is divided between a furniture shop neat bakery, and a midwife's office. The place at 175 Chrystie is a saloon, a

the Post states. Its distance from the school, 100 feet, is truthfully stated by that newspaper. We learn upon inquiry that the license to this place was granted by the present Commissioners, with the assent and approval of the School Trustees in the Tenth ward, and their endorsement of the icenso is on file. The place at 319 West Forty-seventi

street, 75 feet from a schoolhouse, and on the same block, is not a saloon. It has no license for the sale of liquor to be drunk on No. 11 Varick street, 75 feet from the North Moore street schoolhouse, is not a saloon and has no license of any class. That

number is divided between an apothecary's shop and a small grocery. The place at 215 Mott street is the Italian provision shop which figures so largely as a saloon in the Post's "revelations." It has no license for the sale of liquor to be drunk

on the premises. No. 74 Hester, adjacent to the Hester street entrance of the Allen street school, is not a saloon. It is a Hebrew shop, where, among other things, wine is sold by the bottle to be carried away.

This finishes the 100 cases alleged by the Post in its malicious and unscrupulous attempt to manufacture evidence in support of charges previously and recklessly made without evidence. If there is a single case in the 100 which affords a basis for reasonsble and candid criticism of the Board's acts, an impartial examination falls to disclose it. We have taken the trouble to go into this matter in detail to settle once and for all the true character of the Post's fraudulent lists. We suppose it will keep right on printing its bogus catalogues. There is no law or rule that we know of to prevent that Mugwump newspaper from deceiving the public if it can, but we fancy that after this exposure it will find that further enterprise in the same direction is a waste of space

and type metal. To recapitulate the case against Mr. E. L. GODKIN:

1. He made in advance of any evidence charges of criminality and brutal indiffer ence to the public interests against two public officers, simply because they were nembers of Tammany Hall, appointed by Mayor GRANT.

2. To support his charges, he spent about two weeks in presenting as evidence licenses which had been granted before Mr. Firz-PATRICK and Mr. Koch took office.

3. Detected and exposed in this trick, he cheerfully resorted to an entirely new system of false representation, to which we have attended in the foregoing paragraphs. 4. He has misrepresented the law. 5. He has misrepresented the facts.

6. He has assumed a radius of "immediate vicinity" for which he had no warrant in precedent or common sense; and which if adopted by the Board, would nullify the license laws of the State and establish prohibition in a great part of the city's ter-

7. He has adopted a fraudulent system of measuring distances in order to bring as many licensed places as possible within his reposterous radius.

8. He has persistently and dishonestly misrepresented distances, even according to his own plan of measurement

9. He has misrepresented the character of the licenses granted, reckoning systematically as "saloons" licenses of class 4, such as are issued only to grocers, druggists and bottlers, and which authorize the sale of liquor only in packages by the bottle or easure, not to be drunk on the premises.

10. He has done all of these dishonorable things with full knowledge of what he was doing, and with no other purpose than to gratify his notorious hatred of our city Government and of Tammany Hall.

You may stand down now, Impudentiss

The Mighty Man of Erin.

In the coming and going of pugilistic championships in America the beautiful Irish island has been more often represented at the front than any other country, whether it be the United States itself, England, Germany, Canada, or Newfoundland, the few but famous sources of our list of champions. Of the nineteen individuals attaining to the aforesaid catalogue Ireland has given birth to seven, although those whose first stamp was upon this Western hemisphere, likewise seven in all, were known respectively as HYER, HEENAN, GALLAGHER, DWYER, RYAN, and SULLIVAN. They were named thus ou of no personal preference for titles of GAL-LAGHER, SULLIVAN, and the like, but for the reason that their forbears had so been known in Ireland years before. Ireland is on top in the originally British field of pu gilistics as she is in the great American in stitution of negro minstrelsy. Of late years the native Celts have stood

around our ring and not in it. There hasn't been a genuinely Emerald champion since the six feet and a half of EDWARD O'BALD win sank out of sight. There is a peculiar interest, therefore, belonging to the appearance this present season of another Irishoridance of boyl to pick up again a thread of his country's interrupted greatness, if not to take back to her the very highest honors known to the profession. PETER MAHEB, who night before last performed with such amazingly brilliant success at New York's most magnificent DIANA-topped arens, the Madison Square Garden, is a truly good young man. He is a tall youth whose weight does not show through his coat. His face, intelligent pleasing, regular, and alight, as in case often encountered with us, speaks for a body of great muscular size, and by all usual comparisons still greater strength. He is marked with power and quality to his heels With him all is good, all works together. and with the induplicable elegance of great natural grace and untouched suppleness.

And his style. Ah, it is lovely. Master MARKE has as yet tapped gloves with but very few, and hence has enjoyed little of the practice that makes perfect; but none the ess his action calls up the days when the analysis of the great fighter gave one part strength to nine parts skill, and in casting up the latter's chances against his rival. clence occupied the judgment almost to the exclusion of weight and force. This Irishman is as pure in style as the professor who cultivates style only. His hitting is straight, precise, meaning, finished, and marred with no motion of the windmill or of the slugger ever ready to rest his fortune on the die of a single blow. Taken for all in all, strength, style, and method make him to be a happy and always dangerous medium between the whirlwind school of giants that have kept the ring for now something like a dozen years past and the classical and highly polished 160-pounders who ruled it in the epoch preceding

As to what MARKE can do in the face of the greater guns now figuring before the public, such as SLAVIN, or JACKSON, or CORPETT, time will have to tell, since noth ing else can. But he has proved so much that among the various national flags float ing over the P. B. the but lately drooping standard of Ireland must again be raised aloft to flutter in the company of the highest. And by way of first taking his own measure, why shouldn't he take that of Mr. CABOLUS MITCHELL, now on his way to this country?

Why did our friends, the Drys, choose to old their next National Convention in St. Louis? A meritorious place, but without Pr libition suggestions and well endowed with broweries. Why was the Convention not called for Waterville, Watertown, or Waterbury?

It is desirable that the publication of the

new edition of Dr. CHAUKCEY MITCHELL DE Paw's "Orations and After-Dinner Speeches shall be delayed long enough to permit the in sertion in it of the discourse which he deliv ered on Wednesday last at the dedication o the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, some pas sages of which were printed in yesterday's that it is unlike any of the orations or any of the after-dinner speeches that stood in the last edition of the book and that are to be re printed in the forthcoming edition. As the

promotion of Art. Science, and Industry." so it is to these noble themes that Dr. Daraw's discourse is devoted. It is not easy, even for a man of very luminous mind, to throw any new light upon such thomas, but it is imposs for Dr. DEPEW to take up any theme without

throwing light upon it.

Therefore, we ask, let this publication of the new editio 1 of Dr. Derew's book be delayed until he can find time to review, revise, and prepare for the printer the Philadelphia dissourse of Wednesday last upon art, science

We, the American people, are kindly dis posed toward Chill, though she has not de-meaned herself properly in her dealings with us. We are altogether friendly to Italy, though she withdraw her Minister from Washington sometime ago. We think highly of the whole population of the New Dominion of Canada. though some of the purblind newspapers there do not reciprocate our sentiments. In short, we, the American people, are in an amiable mood as we survey the whole world, and stand ready for self-defence against all comers.

That is an able idea of Chicago to invite Congress to come and look at the Fair. Will sion for Congress at an expense of \$5,000,000 would be a trifle too expensive—just \$5,000,a free lunch to Congress, and certain members of Congress choose to go, everybody to his taste: but Congress knows that the bill will

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE appears to hold decided opinions about the future destiny of reply to a question put to him by Mr. John PATTERSON of Ontario about the proposed establishment of iron works at Hamilton, he an-wered, with emphasis: "When the foreign colony of Canada recognizes its destiny and becomes a part of the American Union, it will capital there by Americans. This natura union of the English-speaking people of the American continent would double the value o everything in Canada, including the men of

There is no doubt that Mr. Canvegre's view of the effect of continental union upon the value of property in Canada is just and moderate; and when the people of Canada come to the same conclusion, they will undoubtedly know how to make their judgment effective.

Having kicked like a bay steer against mortgages, the Kansas Alliance is about to go into the business of being a loathsome mortragee itself. The Kansas Alliance Cooperative Mortgage Association has been formed. It remains to be seen whether the Alliance will be any more ready to pay interest to a company of this name than to an ordinary investment company. The capital is to be raised by the sale of stock, so that Wall street might have a voice in the company if it desired; but, secording to the Kansas Alliance theory, there should be no obligation to pay either interest or principal of a mortgage to the sharkmouthed and harpy-clawed capitalists of the East. No mortgages genuine unless hayseed is used to "sand" the ink.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Jewish Tidings, objects to our speaking of a person who had been arrested in New York as a "Po The ground of the objection is that the word Hebrew means an adherent of the Jewish religion, and our contemporary holds that it is objectionable to describe a man by naming his faith. So it would be if the purpose was to express or intimate anything unfavorable to the religion in question; but in was merely used to describe his nationality, to tell what country and what race he comes from, just as one would say in anothe that he was an Irishman, an Italian, or a Dane. Our contemporary may suppose that it would be sufficient to say that the man was from Poland, but we think not. We know of no other phrase than the one we used that precisely expresses his nationality and origin.

Now that the League and the American Association have met and kissed each other. and dove-eyed Peace has umpired their long ispute to the satisfaction of both, the future of the national game looks as beautiful as ever did the Hon. MICHAEL JOLI KELLY in his most aurente and pulchritudi-nous prime; and the American citizen who doesn't, so to speak, shout for joy and also sing in consequence is going to have the grip, and needs to be looked to. The war of secession is over, and union, at fifty cents general and twenty-five cents special admission, is cemented. Therefore the crank longs for the springtide and the heart of the howler is high.

A Richmond City Councilman has been arrested for taking part in a turkey raffle and refusing to draw out of the game when or-dered to do so by a shocked policeman. It is to be feared that there are many men in this fast old planet who are unable to resist the seductiveness of a turkey raffle. Perhaps they believe it to be an ancient and once laudable custom not to be regarded, at worst, as more than the mildest sort of a malur m. Perhaps they regard the great cost of a turkey procured by the hazards of the dice as evidence that avarice and the desire to get property without labor can't be charged upon the turkey raffler. There are persons who will drink no stimulant but gin, and yet regard themselves as singularly virtuous and eetotal in consequence, and perhaps there are enthusiasts who regard the process of turkey raffling as not gambling, but a spirited method for the distribution of food products.

It is said that Prince ALBERT VICTOR and his Princess that is to be are going to be hard up. ALBERT EDWARD hoards debts rather than money, her Majesty, though a saver, is no rolling in generosity, and Parliament is not disposed to provide too well for the man more renowned for length of neck than length of head. The thing for him to do is to come over here and lucture preparatory to growing up with the country. Prince as he is, he may yet become a member of the Oklahoma Territorial Assembly or Mayor of Slumpopolis. Here is his chance to make and to become a ruling sovereign in stead of a princelet.

A Georgia physician, too much devoted to putting an enemy in his mouth, has received from his townsmen a vigorous rebuke in the shape of a flogging and a coat of ink. The coat of ink seems to have been a substitute for the more usual tar and feathers, and may have been used in an allegorical sense to denote that the jag bearer has such darkgrained spots as will not lose their tinet, or with a satirical reference to the doctor's literary acquirements. It will not be pretended, we suppose, that ink applied externally has any curative quality in cases of in temperance. Why ink should be used as a warning against blots is not clear; but it is often difficult to grasp the subtleness of expression which a mob employs in its impromptu courts.

His Dream

I dreamt that I dweit in Tammany's Halls, With Croker and Grant on My aide: And of all the statesmen within its walls, Myself and Mills wors the pride; Great the majority I could b I had wrested from David his fame

int I also dreamt, which pleased Me most.

That the Mugwumps still loved Me the same.

Then Crisp and Gorman sought My hand, And worshipped with bended knee; And with reverence, I could not withs and, They piedged their support to M. But I woke; and not one of the whole d-d gang Since then has cared aught for My claim; And in all My dreams I see, with a pang.

None but Magwamps still love Me the same.

PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL PLANS.

The Trustees Mave Accepted the Amended Designs of Architects Heins & Lafterne. George Macculloch Miller informed Heins & Latergo, the architects in Temple Court, yesterday that the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine had substantially accepted the amended plans for the ca-thedral as they were submitted. There may

be a few small changes in the plans in the course of construction of the cathedral, but practically they will remain unchanged. The general ground plan of the edifice is in the form of the cross, the arms of which, forming the nave, transepts, and chancel have each a central and two side sieles. The general exterior design is that of a large central lantern

terior design is that of a large central lantern or tower. In the four angles of the cross are four finalking towers with entrance. At the west front are two larger towers, the central one being crowned by a spire, which looms up above them all.

In the amended plans greater seating capacity has been given to the main body of the cathedral, and more decoration has been added to the spire. The cathedral will face west instead of south, and the chapels will rise abruptly from the retaining wall of Morningside Park. The total external length of the cathedral will be 520 feet, the width of the root and the transepts respectively 190, and 280 feet; the height of the central spire 425 feet from the city level. The front towers will be 240 feet high.

NO MONEY WASTED ON ROTH.

The Tombs Physicians Able to De the Tentifying About His Sanity.

Crank John George Roth, who shot at the Rev. Dr. John Hall as Dr. Hall was leaving his church after service on Nov. 20, was arraigned yesterday in the General Sessions to plead to an indictment for assault with intent to kill.
When Clerk Hall asked Roth how he pleaded, he looked helplessly at his counsel. Lawyer Purdy. Mr. Purdy replied: "I plead not guilty for my client. He is not in a mental condition to plead for himself, because he has no idea of what this proceeding means. He is undoubt

what this proceeding means. He is undoubtedly insane. I now ask your Honor to appoint a Commission to determine the question of his mental condition."

"No. Mr. Purdy," rejoined Judge Cowing, "I have never been in favor of appointing commissions of that kind. They entail unnecessary expense upon the county. There are physicians attached to the Tomba, and they can examine a person alleged to be insene. It is not necessary that high-priced experts should be called upon to do what they can do. Then the code provides that a jury may be impanelled to hear their testimony and determine upon it. Roth may be romanded for examination by the Tombs physicians."

HASN'T FOUND COL. GROSS

Agent Traitieur Wants to See the Picine Dealer-Satin Linings Seined.

Col. August Gross, the art dealer, from whom Treasury Agent Charles H. Traitten "The Lion in Ambush" and "Aux Armes," in Minneapolis, could not be found yesterday. He returned from Washington on Thursday evening after calling on Assistant Secretary Spaulding, and registered at the Hotel Bartholdi. He remained in the hotel but a few moments, and has not been seen

but a few momenta and has not been seen there since. Treasury Agent Traitteur was hunting him yesterday.

At the Custom House an invoice was discovered which shows that on Aug. 16 last L. de B. Spiridon of Spiridon & Co., 4 West Twenty-second street, arrived with two boxes of paintings, on which he paid \$30 duties. The paintings were invoiced at 1,000 francs. Col. Gross met Spiridon on the French line wharf that day. Mr. Traitteur asked Spiridon yesterday as to the nature of the paintings brought in on that day. "Oh." replied Spiridon, "they were cheap things in rolls. I had forgotten about them. I sold them almost immediately."

Treasury Inspectors Hussey and Britton of Chief Wilbur's staff walked into the tailoring establishment of Cooper & Jarvis, 56 Broadway, yesterday, and seized \$500 worth of astin linings, which it is claimed an employee on the steamship City of Chiego thrust out of a port hole to a confederate on the wharf on the last trip of the steamship.

THE BROADWAY PAYEMENT.

Excepting at the Power Station at Houston

Contractor John D. Crimmins declares his gratification at the practical completion of the pavement and cable construction in Broadway. Except for 150 feet at Housto where the power station is building, the work s now finished

Mr. Crimmins is proud of it. He says that 2,500,000 granite blocks have been laid, the greatest number ever laid in the same space of time on one contract, and that it is the best pavement and the best cable construction that have been laid in this or any other city in this

have been laid in this or any other city in this country.

Such depressions as may come from the settling of the earth where the water pipes were changed will be levelled up in the spring, so that in October next, when the city accepts the pavement under the contract, it will be in as nearly perfect condition as it is possible to make it.

The new bridge stones have not been laid for the reason that they could not be obtained. They will be quarried and dressed during the winter, and the Maine Granite Company will complete that part of the work according to the plans and specifications. The pavement where the bridge stones are to be laid is only temporary.

FOR THE RIVER POLICE

They May Pursue Water Thieves in Elec-tric Launches If They Will Walta Year or Se The Police Board yesterday dismissed Denis J. Fogarty of the Thirtieth precinct. Fogarty has not shown up at the station house six Dec. 3, and there were thirteen charges against him. He was at one time one of Inspector Byrnes's men.

Thomas Stewart of the Nineteenth precinct was retired.

The question of providing steam launches for the men of the steamboat Patrol was disfor the men of the steamboat Patrol was dis-cussed. Commissioner Voorbits said that the reason he had not advocated the providing of steam issuedes was that he had been follow-ing the experiments made in boats on the Thames and the Beine, where electricity was the motive power. He thought the Board should await the result of these experiments. Roundsman John Walsh of the sanitary squad will soon be 60 years old, and therefore disqualified for duty as a policeman. The Board of Health sent a communication asking that Walsh's ago be overlooked. The letter spoke of Walsh as an estimable officer and still capable of fulfilling his duties.

NO PROBIBITION IN SOUTH CABOLINA. The Senate Rejects the House Bill and Presents a Licenso Bill.

COLUMBIA. S. C., Dec. 18.-The Childs' Prohibition bill, which passed the House and is now on the Senate calendar with an unfavorably committee report. is dead. At a caucus of enators last night it was decided to kill it. When the Senate met this morning a substi-tute was introduced which provides that before tute was introduced which provides that before any license shall be issued a petition for it must be signed by 40 per cent of the freeholders of the municipality wherein the business is to be conducted; that the license fee shall not be less than \$500. and that 50 per cent. of this sum must go to the county, and the remainder to the municipality. The provisions of this hill are not to apply to places where the sale of liquer is now prohibited.

The debate on the measure will begin tomorrow. It is believed that the Senate will pass this substitute, but it is generally predicted that the House will not agree to such a compromise. In any event no Prohibition bill will be passed. This Legislature's term of existence will cease next Wednesday night.

HERE'S MORRISON BACK.

Be Says He Was Only Waiting in Jersey to Find a Bondaman. John R. Morrison, formerly Superintendent

of Street Cleaning. against whom the Grand Jury found two indictments in June for extorting money from district superintendents under pain of having them removed, surrendered himself yesterday in the District Attorney's office. He disappeared when the indictments were found. He says he has been living
all the while in Paterson, intending to return
as soon as he could make arrangements to
give bull and avoid being locked un.
He was accompanied to the District Attorney's office by Robert Muh, real estate dealer,
of 515 West Forty-seventh street. Muh became his surety in \$3,000, and he was released.

Without an Equal

From the Daily Time, Buh. He.
Tax Sus remains without so equal in American jour

A sore throat is soon relieved by IDr. Jayne's Expendent, as old remedy for broughlal and pulmonary dis-